### ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

SPECIAL NOTIONS. A TLAS MUTUAL IN-URANCE COMPANY, NEW A. York, December 29, 1856.—At a meeting of the Board of rustees Thomas S. Nelson, Esq., was tusulmously elected resident of said Company, in piace of N. H. Osgood, Esq., regned. The Board also appointed Maccellus Massey, Esq., to for the Company in the capacity of ansistant President, by order, GEO. H. TEACY, secretary.

A LL PERSONS HAVING GOODS REMAINING AT THE
store of Jones & Little are hereb requested to call and
take them away before the 15th of January 1ast., or they will be
sold to pay charges.

JONES & LITTLE, 129 Pulson screet.

HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, &C.—A REKTING OF THE paid on Finesy evening next the 4th inst, at 75 P M, at Farrington's Hall, Harlem, corner of Third avenue and 18th atreets, to have the reports of the commutee appointed at the atreets, to have the reports of the commutee appointed at the atreets, to have the reports of the commutee appointed at the atreets, to have the reports of the commutee assumbed to tun between Hallement December, to produce a seasmboat to tun between Hallement December, the seasmboat of the conveyance of passengers, &c., to and from the city are requested to attend. By order

HENRY P. McGOWN, Secy.

ILLINOIS AGENCY AT AMERICAN EXCHANGE BARE.

-Notice is hereby given that an instalment of two per confull be paid on account of interest isocrated upon the stocks of the State of Illinois, on and after Monday, the 7th day of January next. The payment will be stamped upon the coupon of July, ES1, from I. and M. Canal Bonds.

JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST before the 15th day of January, 1856, to C. M. TOMKINS, 164 Maiden lane, as they will not be paid after that date.

Maiden lane, as they will not be paid after that date.

OFFIGE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GUANO COMPANY Guaso Company having, by virtue of a contract made with the government of the republic of Venezueis, secured the possession and exclusive right to remove the guano deposits existing on all the islands belonging to and under the jurisdiction of the said republic, he eby give notice that no person or persons, ether than agents of the said company, can lawfully remove guano from any of the said islands and that all cargoes taken therefrom without a permit from the company, duly signed and sealed with the corporate seal thereof, will be claimed by them on arrival at any of the jurisdiction of the trained States or Europe, and legal proceedings will be immediately instituted for the recovery of the property to taken, in whose bands soever it may be found. By order of the Boa of therefore.

Agent in New York, JAMES Like & OO. 40 Wall street. Consulate of the republic of Venezueia—Philadelphia, Dec. 19, 1865.—Captains and shipowers are hereby notified that there being no ports of entry open to tereian commerce in any of the Cartbbean Islands under the jurisdiction of the republic of Venezueia, with the single exception of that of the Island of Margaretta, all vessels found touching at any of the Guano Islands, except these baving a permit from the Philadelphia Guano Company, duly authenticate, will be seized, and held liable for the penalty provided for a violation of the navigation laws of the republic.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

Department of Relations, Government House, Nov. 71, 1835.

TREEZ.

DEPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, DEPARTMENT OF WAR Its Granda, Dec. 14, 1835.—To the Commander-in-Chef of the Army of the Republic.—The Super-ma Recentive Power has deligned to transmit to me the following decree:—The President of the E-public of Niesragua to its important is—to-nesdering its important to the services the republic, for the preservation of order at home and respect abrows, to increase the army of the republic and considering also that agricultural labors require the employment of so many individuals that not a sufficient number is left for military duties; in the of its powers.

Article 1. The Commander in their of the Army of the Republic is hereby authorized to entire such a number of troops as he may deem it convenient in regard to circumstances, he being at the same time authorized to admit such foreigners as will submit to the conditions easibilished by this decree.

Art. 2. The foreigners to be en listed ought to be mun of autorious ability and honesty, subject to the laws of the country.

compensation of two hundred and in this republic, for each individual.

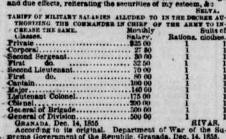
Art. 4. Let it be communicated to whom it corresponds.

Given in Granada, on the 14th December, 1855.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE WAS. PATRICIO RIVAS.

And I vanemit it to his Honor the General, for his knowledge and due effects, reiterating the securities of my esteem, 20.

SELVA.



purchasing, receiving or negotialing in any way a certificate of \$1,000 Pennyiwania Sia-o purcount arcet, No. 5,345 loan of April 16, 1854, redeemable after August 1, 1858, issue on the lith of June, 1856, to the administration office of Hope & Co., Ketwich, Voomberg, and whins W. Borski, Amsterdam, which was mailed by the understigned to Joseph Ushen, Amsterdam, and was lest on the way. An application has been made to the Auditor General for the issue of a duplicate certificate.

L. VON HOPFMAN & CO. THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND AND The Stough Railroad Company are horely notified that the annual meeting for the election of directors, and for the transportation of other business, will be held at the office of the company, in Cieveland, on Wednesday, the 2d day of January Boxt, at 10 o'clock A. M. E. ROCK WELLI, Secretary.

Dext., at 10 o'clock A. M. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN ICE COMPANY
I having completed their dock and buildings at Atheas,
Greene county, S. Y. have opened an office at 25t Broadway,
northwest corner of Murray street, for the nurpose of receiving subscriptions for stock and the transaction of other business pertaining the etc., they not the state of the property of the state of the property of the state of th

TO TINNERS, CLOTHIERS AND PUBLISHERS.—WE, wish to contract for 5,000 japanned postal boxes, 100 suits of uniform for our carriers; and for the publishing of 10,000 circulars per mouth, or the issue of a monthly or weekly paper, for the Meropolitan Errand and Carrier Express Company. Apply at the principal office, 110 Boxdway, under the Metropolitan Bank. N. E.—Letters, cards and circulars, bank and insura ce notices, pamphiots, parcels, &c., distributed in any part of the city or suburbs, or on board vessels arriving at Quarantice, with prompiness and at low rates. Apply as above. Stamps for eale by all lour cardiers, who may be known by their badge or uniform.

THE LECTURE SEASON A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED BY JOHN MIT-CHEL, on Tuesday evening, January 8.—Suoject, "The Feotstepps of the Cell." Elects 25 cents, (gallery); reserved scata (body-of the ball) 50 cents, to be had at Hall's music store, Broadway; Dunigan's bookstore, 151 Fulton street, Ha-verty's bookstore, 110 Fulton street, and the office of the Irish American aDoors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8.

NEWSPAPERS.

Portrait of the Prophetess, drawn from the expressly for this paper.

Ditto of Samuel Siy, the murderer, from a daguerrectype by Blooner taken in the gand expressly for this paper.

The House of the Prophetess, New Haven.
Interior of the room where the murder was committed.

The Prophetess in prison, drawn from life.
Also becautiful engravings of Scenes in the Capitol at Washington during the election of Speaker.

Put of the Col. French.
Ditto of Mrs. Gaines, the Heroine of the Great Will care.
The chip Resolute.

Recense in Central America. numerous other beautiful engravings and all the news of the week.

A N EASY WAY TO MAKE TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS is to send for one of strong's ten dollar sample lots of valentines, containing the following large assortment, viz.—

24 comic valentines, assorted. 18 No. 37, excellented, asted. 24 No. 1, sentimestal, as ted. 12 50, 24 3 100, 24 12 6, fancy envelopes. 16 6, 17 13, 18 10, 19 12, 19 12, 19 12, 19 12, 19 12, 19 12, 19 12, 19 12, 19 12, 19 12, 19 13, 19 14, 19 15, 1

### NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCHES

Senator Hale handled President Pierce without glove to-day. There was not one Senator who manifested an disposition to come to the President's rescue.

In conversation with a distinguished democratic Sena-tor to-day, he expressed himself as fellows:—"I have no doubt in my own mind Pierce was actuated, in a great doubt in my own mind Pierce was accumated, in a great degree, in sending his Message to Congress at the time he did, by a desire of bringing it before the Southern State conventions, which are to come off within the next few days, and which elect delegates to the National Con-

ing. They charge his defeat on the President. It would not have been accomplished, they say, had he withheid his Message until Wednesday.

The Union editors received a severe blow to-day. The

cenate ordered Beverly Tucker to print a large quantity of documents which the Union was desirous of getting Mr. Mason moved it, and Senator Toucey strenuously op

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1856. Members of Congress to-night express no hope whatever of an organization. The action of President Pierce in sending in his message is generally approved. The message itself is spoken of in the highest terms by all parties. The nigger portion is, of course, denounced by the abolization.

PROJECTED REVOLUTION IN MEXICO—GENERAL AL MONTE CALLED TO THE PRESIDENCY—IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS ON FOOT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1866.

The most reliable information received from parties occupying influential positions in Mexico, indicates a serious design calling General Almonte to the head of affairs, they regarding him as a man of much experience, conservative in his opinions, who has had no com-plicty with the recent revolution in that country, who understands so thoroughly the working of republican institutions from his experience and residence here, and who at various periods has exercised his influence to induce Mexico to adopt a form of government more in con-sonance with our own—hence the wish to place him in a position to give, if possible, permanent peace and sta-bility to Mexico. Instead of proceeding at once to the Court of St. James, he will, it is understood, depart for Mexico, and there place himself at the disposal of his friends. Should he be called to the head of the Mexican government, and secure the ends suggested, the result carnot fail to be gratifying to our own countrymen. His

family have already proceeded to Mexico.

Fome members voting for Sanks are not backward in expressing the opinion that he cannot be elected, and are exious to bolt and go for some other candidate.

Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, whom Mr. Percy Walker wished to have declared Speaker—uniting upon him the conservative elements of the House-belongs to the Cal-houn Southern wing, and considers a dissolution of the

### THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1856. THE TREASURY REPORT.

The financial report of the Secretary of the Tre Mr. Mason, (dem.) of Va., moved that 10,600 copies b printed by the printer to the Senate of the last Congress rates not exceeding those established by law.

A discussion ensued as to the power of the Senate to take such action, since it would, as contended on one side be a violation or evasion of the law of the last ses sion relative to the public printing.

THE RECEPTION OF THE MISSAGE—SENATOR HALF'S OPINION OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.

Mr. Hale, (abolit'mist) of N. H., remarked that he was not in his seat when the President's annual message came in else he should have objected to its reception as why the President took such an extraordinary and un-precedented course; but Yankees are allowed to guess, President has taken this opportunity to go down on his (Laughter.) If such is the true version of the case, he (Laughter.) If such is the true version of the case, he was sorry the President had taken so much thouble for nothing, for there is just as much chance for one of the Senate's pages to be nominated for the Presidency as for Mr. Pierce. (Laughter.) The President takes up much of the message in talking about Central American affairs; but he, (Mr. Hale.) thought there is a place in the central part of the United States on which the eyes of the people are turned with vastly more attention, namely—Kansas. Mr. Haie stated, on the authority of Mr. Calhoun, that the Monroe doctrine, so much talked about, was originally suggested by the British cabinet. It is true, as the President says by the British cabinet. It is true, as the President says, that acts have occurred in Kansas contrary to good order, but they had taken place by instigation of the President. It is not the first time the President has delivered a lecture on elavery. It was insulting to the majority of this nation for the President to say, in effect, that the men who disagreed with him on that subject are enemies to the constitution. Mr. Hale rebuced such an imputation. The Supreme Ruler, for the punishment of our national sins or humiliation of our national price, has permitted Fierce to occupy the Presidential chair, and he comes down into the arena of the demagogue, stripped of everything which should clothe him with executive dignity. (Laughter.)

KANSAS ATAINS—CALL FOR INFORMATION.
Mr. WILSON, (black tep..) of Mass., offered a resolution (which lies over.) calling upon the President for information relative to troutles in Kansas.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

acting doorkeeper of the House be required to lock all the doors leading to this hall instanter, and keep them securely fastened till a Speaker is elected, unless they are opened for the purpose of letting in absent memoers. (Laughter.) We had ecclessastical precedent for this in the election of a Pope (laughter) to succeed Ciement IV able to agree on the choice of a successor, and were on the point of breaking up, when the magistrates of Rome, the point of breaking up, when the magistrates of Rome, by the advice of St. Benjamin, shut the gates of the city, thus locking up the Cardinals till they agreed. He was not so much of a Know Nothing as not to acknowledge the finding authority of this precedent. (Laughter.) If the resolution was adopted, he ventured to say the calls of nature would be such, either for refreshment or otherwise (laughter), as to force the election of a Speaker within ten hours. (Merriment.)
On the motion of Mr. Boyce, the resolution was tabled. The House then voted for a Speakea, with the following result:—

are national, seeking to carry out the cardinal principles of freedom.

Mr. Dunn, (black rep.) of Ind., appealed to the friends of Mr. Banks to accommodate themselves te circumstances to secure some degree of harmony in all quarters. He suggested the name of Mr. Pennington for Speaker.

Mr. Sacz. (black rep.) of N. Y., mored to lay the resolution on the table.

Before the question was put, several gentlemen took cecasion to define their position. The resolution was tabled by a vote of 141 to 75.

Mr. Conopa, (dem.) of Pa., offered a resolution, that from and after Saturday night no member be entitled to receive daily may till a Speaker is elected.

Received with laughter, and tabled. The House then voted again.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1866.

the movements of our Minister at Mexico, General Gadeden, are closel, watched by the Ministers of England and France. A letter from tanta Anna, addressed to him, it is said, very 'mysterious'y lell into the hands of the British Minister, as. I was shown to the late President. It contains the evidence of existing intimacy between the Dietator and the General, and once more requests of him strength of parties. Genera Gadsden is not awars of this letter being in the possession of the British Minister, and the gentleman who communicates a portion of its contents to this city, states a recidiness to prove the facts should they be denied. Genera. Gadsden has been long suspected by the representative of European States in Mexico, of exercising an impro, ver influence over the actions of Santa Anna during his dictatorship, by mean of obtaining, in confidence, the method where the first and giving Santa Anna due notice of the same. We have not yet the full particulars attending the negotiation of that ten million treaty. The public will never be satisfied, until facts are shown to the coutrary, but that semething material has purposely be ten kept back in relation to that treaty, of a pecunicaty character, which has benefitted others than Santa Anna and the Mexican government. It is possible we are now on the track for this information, and a few days may reveal particulars which some parties could wish might forever continue unknown to any but themselves. It will be recollected that a second negotiation was on foo the between Mr. Gadsden and Santa Anna for the pur chare of saiditional territory at the time of Santa Anna's abdication. The papers in relation to the same are left in mistake behind, were found by the himmediale successor of Santa Anna, who at once refus M further consideration of the matter. This negotia ion, I have leasen to know, was undertaken without the knowledge of our government, and with an understa uding among the particular than the event of an agreement the correspondence, with particulars attending the a trac-risculd be presented to the United States for approval. An unfavorable conclusion, however, was not to a feet existing relations between the two governments. The bait may had General Gadsden given to the subject the integrity of the desired from Congress, partic usary had General Gadsden given to the subject the integrity of the case of the existing treaty.

MATAMOROS, Mexico, Dec. 12, 1855.
Settlement of the Difficulties between Tamaulipas and New Leon-Peace at Tumpico-New Tariff Arrangements-

Affairs on this frontier have assumed a very favorable spect, and the difficulties between Tamaulipas and New Leon, that had threatened a serious rupture, have seen settled to the satisfaction of all parties.

Governor Gaza, of this State, has received the appoint ment of Commanding General of the same, and his powers as such, as also Governor Vidaurri's, have been fully and explicitly defined and marked out by the gene ral government, in such a manner as to prevent in fu-ture any difficulties between these two leaders in this

The Tampico difficulty, also, has been fortunately ter ninated, and on the 4th instant Governor Gaza was to ccupy that city with the forces under his command. General Traconts, who held the place against him, has been ordered to Mexico, and his troops remain under Vidaurri's orders, who will either retain them in Monte-rey or send them into the interior, as he may deem ad-

sad the amounts received at the custom houses of Tam-pico and this place are to be divided as tollows:—Ine-third to be given for the support of the troops in this State, and two-thirds for the forces in New Leon and Cosholia, under Governor Vidaurri. The adoption of this literal tariff has given trade and commerce a fresh impulse on the line, and the beneficial influence of the measures lately adopted will immediately be felt on this frantier.

impuse on the line, and the benedicial influence of the measures lately adopted will immediately be felt on this franter.

The National Guards are being rapidly organized, an we are at last satisfied that they are the only nope for saving the liberties of the country. Intrigue and faitalessees are undermining Alvarez's government, and military leaders, with the aid of the priesthood, are at work to cause a reaction, and thus gain by intrigue and duplicity what they signally failed to retain by the force of arms. The bod Vidaurri is the only man of note they find to quarters with, and the daring chief holds them at arm's length, by treating them contemptuously, kerry nerve is being strained to destroy tim, at least politically, as the truth seems to be, as he says, that all parties are afraid to even treat of the measures of reform he proposes carrying into effect. With all the other leaders the enemies of liberal institutions have partially succeeded in making fair weather.

Strange as it may appear, both this place and our reighboring city of Brown-ville continue comparatively healthy, although at all other places on the river we yet have much sickness.

We have no local news es either side of the river, and the most friendly relations and good understanding exist between us and our neighboring of the Model Republic

News from the City of Mexico by the way of the West Coast. The English steamship Brisk, Commander Curtis, ar-

rived on the 2d and cleared on the 5th for Panama. Officers and crew well.

Ex-President Caballos is in the city of Mexico, and is tunning in opposition to the gallant Comonfort for the Presidency. The popular opinion and people are decidedly in favor of Comonfort.

President Alvarez's health is very poor, and he is very desirous of returning to the South.

Political difficulties in the city have quieted down in words only.

ords only. General Gadsden is slowly recovering.

# The Exploration of Africa. LECTURE OF REV. J. MORRIS PRASE. The Rev. J. Morris Pease was invited to address the

members of the American Geographical Society last even ing, at their rooms in the University, on the subject of his proposed expedition to the interior of Africa, for the purpose of exploration. At the hour appointed there were present about twenty members of the society, after the usual preliminary business of the society, the Rev. J. Morris Pease was introduced. He said he had long wished to appear before the society, and he thanked the gentiemen present for the opportunity given him. He then referred to a map of Africa, and said it was the land of darkness, desolation and death. An effort had been made at various times to bring it within the pale of civilization, but this has been in vain. Whenever any military appeared there, the bushmen bristled up and overpowered the powers sent against them. Drs. Livingston and Alexander had been the successful explorers of Sonthern Africa, and had everywhere lift behind them the cross of Christ. Guinea, in the Western coast, had done more to foster he save trade than all other portions of Africa together. In takomy the custom was, a few years ago, to offer sacrifices of living belogs to the heathen gods. Lieut. Forbes, upon visiting this country, saw a young girl about to be offered in sacrifices. He purchased the girl of the king, and brought her to England, and had her educated in the Christian faith; and as the result of this, negotiations had been entered into with the King of Dahomy that they should absurden these inhuman sacrificos. The republic of liberta was a prosperous country, and was a refutation of the argument that negroes were not capable of rationality. At Monrovia there are excellent schools, and children, in 18-4, were sent from various portions of Africa to be educated there. The result of this echidren. There is a malarious influence on the seaboard which those children of the highlands of Africa could not grapple with, and they died in consequence. This malarious influence is precisely the same as the nalaria along the sea coast of our Southern States, wish requires that the resident should be neclimated before be can stand it. There are State in the interior of Africa that are yearning after education and civilization if they could obtain the teachers. State of Interior and Central Africa have, time after time, importuned Liberia to send them teachers to effect with the ecloration. They have said, we will build our school houses, and furnish the pupils, if you of Eberia will furnish the teachers; but it is call has not been answered. An effort has teen set on foot to exploce this country. It is also the masser bout there. He went oy way of England, and when he reached literia he received the worl military appeared there, the bushmen bristled up and

### AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

Latest from the State Capitol.

O ORGANIZATION—NO SPRAKER—TWO PROPOSITIONS VOTED DOWN—BUMORS OF ATTEMPTED COALITIONS—ENOW STORM, ETC., ETC.

Here we are, three days of the session spent, and no organization yet. The flouse no only has no officers, but the prospect is now much were than on the first day of obtaining any. At eleven o'clock the voting by the same as yesterday, Odell, (K. N.) 41; Pen legrast, Seward black, 35; Bailey, 28, the softs scattering as here-tofore. Then Mr. Foote, of Ontario, arose, and offered a reon selecting a committee of nine, three from each section, to whom should be entrusted the duty of recom-mending a suitable person for Speaker. This gentleman spoke half an hour, imploring the House to orpanize and proceed with the public business. He made a pathetic ap-peal to the members to throw aside their personal and

pear to the memoers to throw aside their personal and political predilections, and enter at once upon their legis-lative duties. Mr. Foote, being of the back republican stripe, was voted down almost enanimously. Another trial for Speaker was had, which produced the same result, when Mr. Van Santvoord, of Troy, submitted another resolution, declaring that after three more efforts to elect, if no choice could be made, then the person re-

quite eloquently against the proposition, declaring Van Santvoord a Know Nothing, though pretending to be a democrat . Mr. M. also stated that he had thus far ab-

democrat. Mr. M. also stated that he had thus far abstained from voting for Mr. Balley; but if that gentleman would announce himself a union democrat, he would get all the scattering vites.

Mr. Dawson, also from New York, manifested a desire to vote for Balley, if he would endorse the union resolutions sent down to the hards on the 1st instant. As both Mr. Metan and Mr. Dawson are fustom House officers, they no doubt reflect the views of the administration on the floor. Mr. Van Santvoord's motion was tabled, 112 to 12. Another trial was then had, which resulted the same as keretolore, when, after a string of two hours, the members adjourned until to-morrow.

There is nothing reliable as to the final result. The more that is said or done the wider the breach becomes. Not a noan has yet yielled from the faith which sent him to the Capitol. No deserters, no compromisers. With the exception of one Senator, every one elected as American stands unreceved. So with the fusionists are democrate, though the latter waste to its strength upon very trivial questions; and of one thing they may rest as sured, that the 'mountain will not go to Mahomet.'' General Sherman, Che'rlot the last Fouce, is the master of ceremonice, and preseides in a manner which rendered to the order than either of the prominent candidates will be able to do.

The Senate was in segmen an hour, but is not in a cor-

universal approbation, and keeps things in better condition than either of the prominent candidates will be able to do.

The Senate was in session an hour, but is not in a cerdition to act as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature. Ex-Senctor Barr had but papers presented by Senates Spencer this morning, claiming the seat occupied by Mr. Sickles. He intends to prove take and corrupt election returns. Dr. Brandseth is also here preparing a dose of pills, which he intends to administer to Mr. Ferdon, whose seat the Dr. claims.

The tovernor's message is printed, and guarded by sentinels, fearing it will leak out. There is only four columns of matter in it. There is no necessity to waste much anxiety, as it can very soon be put in type.

Among the on dits in the capital is, that the Know Nothings proposed to the hard shells to give them the Cerk of the House, if the hards would give the Speaker to the Know Nothings. Another is, that the black republicans proposed to give the Know Nothings the Speaker, if the Know Nothings were rather disposed to go with the hards, as they had more political homesty than could be found in the ranks of the republicans. But we shall see how the cas will jump.

A heavy snow storm has prevailed here during the day the right and trains are impeded considerably. The train from New York this morning was three hours behind time.

COURT OF APPEALS—THE SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

In the Court of Appeals the case of Judges Davies and Cowles, in legard to the contested seat on the Supremy Bench of New York, was argued to-day.

ALBANY, Jan. 3, 1858. seat occupied by Mr. Sickles.

Resolutions were introduced inquiring as to deposits of savings banks and trust companies.

The Leake and Watts Orphan House applied for a re

## Assembly.

Four unsuccessful ballots were had for Speaker, when ir. Feore, republican, offered a resolution appointing a

ALDANY, Jan. 2, 1860.
Sewardism Dying Out—The "Softs" in Caucus—The Can didates for Speaker of the Assembly—The House Not Or ganized—Prospects of a Protracted Struggle. The Seward power in Albany, so long and unscrupu

lously used to control the legislation of the State, has this session received its quietus. For the past two years through treachery last fall in the re-election of its chief to the Senate of the United States, was the struggle that precedes final dissolution. The election of black republican officers in the Senate yesterday in reality amounts

precedes final dissolution. The election of black republican efficers in the Senate yesterday in reality amounts to but sittle, as it was only secured by reason of bargains made with such man as Bollinger, Rider, C. P. Smith and the like, by which they have been promised ald in certain legislation of personal interest to them. When bills are presented to that body repealing the laste paper, and the railroad commission, and similar corrupt acts, the votes of the republican democratic members will show that the Albury regency is in tact shorn of its power. In the Assembly they are of course impotent.

These of the democratic members of the House who call themselves "softs," met in cancus on the lat, just prior to the swearing in of the members, and, as you have already heard, nominated a candidate for Speaker. The "shole proceeding was a farce. After passing a resolution endorsing after a fashlen the Nobrasha bill, in order to induce the fifteen indominable hards to unite with the min joint cancus, after taking union for some two or three hours, and finally, after putting forward one of their cwn number as a candidate, they deerted hier on the first ballot and voted for Mr. Balley, the moninee of their cwn number as a candidate, they deerted hier on the first ballot and voted for Mr. Balley, the moninee of their cwn number as a candidate, they deerted hier on the first ballot and voted for Mr. Balley, the moninee of the hards.

One thing is promising, and that is that there is an evident deare on the part of the democratis to wash their hands of all abolitions m, and in their declarations of all signance to the true democratic faith, at is a noticeable fact that they, in all cases, first affirm that they will never, never ally themselves with black republicanism. Some of the New York members made considerable from the members and the republicanism. Some of the New York members made considerable from the new of the promise of the signal of the caucus, too, Mr. Gray, of Warren, who had been caucillated to deep calc

respecting the questions raised by the counce at the last hearing of this case.—If is contended by one of the objectors that the present Special Term, no matter what Judge may officiate, is illegally organized. By the act of April 20, 1839, applications for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in this city could only be made at certain pieces and in certain months; and applications for the confirmation of reports were directed to be made "to the Supreme Court at the term thereof (meaning the general term,) to be held in the city of New York; or at such apecial term to be held in the city of New York; or at such apecial term to be held in the city of New York; or at such apecial terms of the held in the city of New York, as the Supreme Court may appoint for that purpose." The code, however, which is a later atsuite, repeals in express words all previous statutes, "providing for the designation of the times and places of holding the general and special terms of the Supreme Court, &c," and substitutes other provisions in place thereof."—and among them, on declaring that there "shall be as many special terms as the Judges of each judicial district shall appoint therein." And by section 22, the Judges "of each district" are requested to "appoint the times and places" of nothing their terms every two years. The Judges of the first district, whether at a term of the court, or in consultation out of court, is immaterial—did accordingly in 1882, appoint certain special terms for the two following, years—and those terms, therefore, even if the law of '39 were still in force, would be special terms appointed by the Supreme Court, as well for the purpose of opening streets and squares as for every other purpose allowed by law. In addition to this reasoning, the act of '53, for the formation of the Central park, direct the original application to be made "at a special term appointed control of the Commissioners by "the sait Supreme Gourt at a special term thereof," they are directed to make their repo Jan. 3.—Judge Rossevelt read the following opinion respecting the questions raised by the counsel at the last

term thereof," they are directed to make their report "to the seld supreme Court," a special term is obviously implied.

The motion for confirmation, therefore, in the present case, was properly made before a single Judge—and the only question remaining is, can it under the circumstances be heard by any Judge of the court in this district, or must an application be made by the pressing Justice of the Court here to the Chief Judge of the Court of Ap seals, to assign some Justice of the fastrict. The act of 1846, (p. 20.) provides only for the case of "actions." In such cases, if the Judges in one district are so situated, by reason of interest, or consequentity, that "the action caunot be brough to argument and accision in the district where same is pending, the Court may, upon special motion, order such action to be brought to argument in may adjusting district," See. It may be denoted, however, whether, even before the acte, a "apecial priceding," such as the present, could be deemed "in action" within the meaning of the statute. At all events a decision made or that assumption] soud hardly be said to be "fee from the slightest assumption of invalidity"—a consequence so much desired by all, and so desirable in itself.

Mr. R. J. Dillan, ex-Corporation Counsel, suggested that Judge Cowless was the only Justice who was not interested in the matter, and somequently the only Judge who could preside.

Judge Roosevelt said that the four Judges would consult in the matter, and see whether it was necessary to apply to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to appoint a Judge out of the district to ness the argument. The case was then half over until Monday next.

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The case was then half over until Monday next.

Judge the Judge Tool.—This case was also post-poned to a future day.

DISPUTED JURISDICTION.—THE MARISE COURT AND THE COMMON PLEAS,

JANUARY 3.—Richard S. Greene, assignes, de., vs. D. K.

Benner and others.—This was a motion for a writ or precept in the nature of a writ of probiodion to issue to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the city and cept in the nature of a writ of prehicition to issue to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the city and county of New York, to prevent them from further proceeding, in or entertaining an appeal from a judgment of the Marine Court of the city of New York, and from proceeding on an attachment egainst Judge Birdssli, one of the Judges of the Marine Court, for not making, a return of the proceedings had before him in said Marine Court. The motion raises a question on the construction of a statute made in 1853—white provides that in actions in the Marine Court any party dissatisfied with the judgment of a single Judge of that Court. This, it is contented on the part of the moving parties, renders it imperative on a sparty dissatisfied with a judgment before a single Judge of the Marine Court, to take an appeal to the General Gommon Pleas, and the point is now, presented must the following state of facts:—The plaintiff, Fenner, is the assignee of Stacey Johns, or a morey demand against the defendants, and he cour menced his action on the 18th of March last in the Marine Court for the receivery of said demand. In this action the defendants appeared and pleaded, and the case was trite before his Honer Judge Birdssli without jury. He decided in favor of the plaintiff, and judgment having appressed to the general form of the Marine Court, or the Section was, on the 18th of May lust, entered against the defendants for the sum of 3896 50, damage, and costs. On the 22d of May the defendants, without having appressied to the general form of the Marine Court, served notice of an appeal to the Court of Common Pleas directly, from the judgment entered on the decision of Judge Birdssli. A demand was made on Judge Birdsli to return the proceedings before him into the Court, served notice of an appeal to the Court, or further the proceedings to the Citeke, at chambers, calling on the defendants jud the Judges of the Common Pleas issued an attachment against Judge Birdsli for not making such return. On the 27th lut the psin railing on the defendant and the Justice Carke, at channers, calling on the defendant and the Judges of the Common Pleas, to show cause this day why they should not be prohibited from further proceedings with said appeal—and on the said autachment, and enjoding the Judges of the Common Pleas and the officers of that Court in the mean-

Common Pleas and the officers of that Court in the mean-time.

Mr. D. D. Field showed cause—he objected that the affidavit on which the order was made was defective, be-cause it is entitled in the cause, and because the order to show cause was made at chambers, and a Judge at Cham-bers had no power to grant such an order—that if she Court overruled these objections, he was prepared to show that the Supreme Court sould not since the consti-tution of 1846, issue a writ of prohibition to the Common Pleas—that the law of 1852 applied only to judgments by default, and at most, the appeal prescribed by the law of 1853 was permissive only.

Counsel for the motion asked leave to amend the affida-vit on the spot.

Counse, for the motion asked leave to amend the affida-vit on the spot.

Judge Roosevelt—if the objection to the affidavit is in-sisted on. I have no alternative but to deny the motion.

The objection was insisted on, and order enterad denying the motion, with \$10 costs, and without prejudice to the plaintiff's right to renew the action.

GENERAL TERM. Hon. Judges Rocsevelt, Clerke, Cowles and Whiting Hon. Judges Rocsevelt, Clerke, Cowles and Whiting pressiding.

People w. Englebert Lott.—Judgment of special term affirmed, with costs.

Harris of Stone vs. the Mercantile Insurance Company.—
Order appealed from to be modified so as to leasert after the words "discharged and set saids," the words "as to the funds of the defendant in the Mechanics Bank of the city of Naw York."

In the Matter of the Mayonal Exchange Insurance Com-pany of the City of New Ports.—Should come up on pasition. MACONTY vs. Berin Desing & dis—Let an order be made referring the case to Lewis De Reed, Esq., to take proof, &c.

# ARREST OF ALDERMAN BRIGGS ON A CHARGE OF

Alderman John H. Beigge, of the Thirteenth ward, was taken into sustedy yesterday, by officer Moore, of the Fifth District Police Court, on a charge of malicious libel, on the complaint of the Hon. Decidore Stagresant, man, her of Assembly. The complainant states that on the 27th ult, the detendant caused to be published in two daily newspapers a communication from himself, as a member of the Special Police Committee, which is deemed highly offensive and defamatory to the interests of Mr. Stuyrasant. The communication was first presented to the Paard of Aklermen, and subsequently published in these two newspapers. The accused was taken before Junitee Wood, at the East Market Police Court, where he was held to bell in the sum of 500 yearsways. Mr. James Griffith, Adierman elect of the lanth ward, became Religes' bendemen, and he was liberated from custody.

theirord, No 1'32 Puliton streat, by means estableton keys and picking out; about \$8,000 worth, of the most valuable silk goods, crammed the property late a number of large sacks propered for the caession, and placing them in a were which drew up before the door, started off with the booty in the direction of Broadway. If it had not been for a very curious accident whith overclock the hunglars here, they would no doubt have escaped with all the property. White turning the corner opposite St. Paul's Charch, the wagen came in contact with a large stage sleich, and in the collision the hind wheel of the wagen was knocked off. The horse strached to the burgiars' vehicle took fright and started up Broadway at a rapid rate. Office Beem of the third ward police seeing the runaway, started in pursuit. He was soon joined by Sergeant (dimore, of the same district, who on stopping the horse, discovered that there was something wrong, particularly as the owners or drivers of the wagen would not make themselves known. Opening one of the sacks, the silk goods were plainly visible, and it was at once determined to carry the property to the station house, as the proceeds of some burglary. The entire ward was searched in order to see where the burglary had been committed, but the experts had locked the door of Means.

Receip & Co.'s, 'tore, and therefore nothing could be adcertained in rega. 4 to the matter until the day after New
Year, when it wa.' discovered that the store No. 192
Fulton street had be, 'n entered. Os the perter's opening
the door on Wednesda, 'morning he tound three sacks
filled with the most vain able kind of goods, close beside
the store carrance. They had been left tiles by the burglars until the first load has, been safely disposed of, when
they would make another trig, to the premises and daish
the job. No arrest has yet 'cen made. The procety
found in the wagon was valued at \$6,000 a baid. Thus it
will be seen that the racculs not carly lost all their booty,
but that they were minus a horse and wagon it boot. If
all burglaries were attended with the same artifecture,
Othello's occupation would be gone, and breathing intestores would be losing business for these lawless permane.

HARD SHELL GENERAL COMMITTEE—THE LAST MISSING FOR 1856—REITERATION OF PRINCIPLES—THE TONE OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE SUSTAINED OR THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION—THE NEW NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT APPROVED.

This Committee met last evening at their headquarter to close up the business of the year. In the absence their regular and respected Chairman—Horace F. Clarke, Esq.—Mr. B. S. Hart was called to preside, and after closing up their financial and other business, George F. Thomson, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which journed sine die:-

closing up their financial and other business, George F. Thomson, Eq., offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, when the Committee adjourned size die:—

Whereas, The year having expired for which this Democratic Republican George Committee was elected, and a new Committee is about to assume that without first retirents over principles, on which we alone rely for a full justification and approval of executive as the democratic party of the Sister therefore, Resolved, that the national hard shell democratic party of this Siste have every reason to congratulate themselves on jibs proud position they fold and have held, toward other parties and inclines, adopting from the first the true and conservative platform of the national democracy of the Union, we have firmly and consistently adhered to the same, returning all coalitions or entangiling and disreptuable aliane with others, and it is grad lying to knew that our course, our policy and our principles are now approved by every true democrat in the Union, nobly instaced by every true democrat in the Union, nobly instaced by the committee, and the same and unyielding support of Mr. Richardson for uniform and unyielding support of Mr. Richardson for uniformatic party of the Union.

Resolved, That in the haquage of our State Central Committee, we heartily approve of the firm and independent course of the democratic members of the Assembly of New York, in their steanfast adherence to the principles of the day, under whatever specious pretexts used all indeed and in the same and in refusing all "entangling alliances," with the issue a factions of the day, under whatever specious pretexts used the same and an and all coalitions with heatile organization, pretexts using a support of the government of the National Democratic Strategies of the necessity of the pretext of the pretext of the p can ceneral committee tender their warman thanks to Horace F. Clarke, Eq., for the fearlies and able manner in which he has presided during the year 1855-over their deliberations as Chairmac. That, as questions of great interest and moment for the well-being and advancement of the principles and interests of the antional democratic party have been brought before this committee, we have ever found in our respected shairman a bold, fearless and truthful advocate of such, and all judicious measures, and his prompt, affable and coachilatory manner at all times has tended greatly, to sesure the union and harmony of this organization. He therefore well deserves, and we hereby tender him, our united approbation and reappets, and can assure him of the high regards of every true national democrat in the city and State.

Resolved, 'Inat these resolutions be published in the Daily Notes, the Weekly National Democrat, and all democratic papers in the State and Union.

THE DEMOCRATIO SOFT SHELL GENERAL COMMET.

the General Committee for 1856. Lorenze B. Sheps was chosen Chairman pro tem. The delegates admis

from the various wards in the city were as mounts.

Words.

1.—Thes. Byrnes, John Williams, Michael Murray.

2.—Alfred Chancellor, William Minor, J. McEntes.

4.—Jeseph Rose, William Baird, Patrick Coyle.

5.—I yman Caudes, Samuel H. Honghton, John Greighten.

6.—Patrick Mathews. Michael C. Donoboe, Wm. B. Fay.

7.—Willon Small, Henry Close, John Tipper.

8.—Daniel C. Lelevan, Charles B. Ring, Inniel Linn.

9.—Wm. J. Brisley, Wm. D. Kennedy, John.Richardson.

10.—Asabel Reed, Asa H. Bogart, Norman Molecol.

11.—Joseph R. Steers. John Petis, Hiram Engle.

13.—Thea. H. Ferris, W. F. Weeks, Edward C. McConnell

14.—John B. Chambers, John McDonnell, Jaa, W. Smith.

15.—Jeane V. Fowler, Daniel W. Norris, John B. Ryer.

16.—James Gregory. MarkeThomas, Archibald Noble.

17.—John Cochran, Manus Kelly, James L. Benedixt.

18.—L. B. Sheppard, Robert Kelly, John Murphy.

20.—William Murray, Wm. McConkey, John Brico.

21.—Andrew Froment, John Kinsley, A. b. Plinney.

22.—B. P. Fairchild, Dennis F. Root, Nicholas Seagrist.

It will be porceived that the Third, Twelfth and Nin

contested by two sets of delegates each, and it was de-termined by the committee last night to send both sets

evening in presenting their claims before the committee, but were eventually satisfied when the new election was ordered.

The Nineteenth ward was a sticking point for the cormittee. The Wood-parky, under Dennis McCarthy, and the Horrick party both claim the honer of having elected their near. The attention of the committee was tracen up with this ward until a very late hour. The general papeared to be in favor of a re-election but when our reporter left the wigwam they had arrived at no decision.

The Sixth and Fighth wards had also contesting delegates, but the difficulty was compromised in a material corry manner before the committee commence of to organize.

John Van Buren, for some reasons or other gave up his seat in the committee to Mr. Ryer. Thu a the Prince will, not be present up the "Old Men'a" deliberations during the present year.

The elections for new sets of delegates ir the Third and Twelfth wards will come off in the form any between the hours of 5 and 6 P. M., and in the latter a between 3 and 5 P. M.

It is hoped that the President and chiar officers of the

THE TAKEANT SOCIETY PREP AMING FOR THE CE LEBRATION OF THE BATTLE, OF NEW ORLEANS.

A special meeting of the Cour all of the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, was field in Tammany Hall last evening, for the purpose of making becoming arrangements for the celebration a? the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, by a grand ball and suppor at the headquaxters of the asseciation.

ANUMERITY.—Too continued pressure of impartant news again compels us to omit our usual netters of the performances at the various theatres and other places of amusement in this city and Brooklys. On reference to the advertising columns, it will be observed that a best of attractive nevelties are offered the placeure estimates.